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Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security

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Employment and Training
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Highlights

January Weather Heats Up The Economy

Less than normal seasonal retrenchment took place in January owing to exceptionally mild weather conditions. The month proved much wetter than usual but higher than average temperatures allowed many outdoor activities to proceed. Rather than a 50,000 decline which characterized the month over the past couple years, Washington's nonfarm employment dropped by a lesser 34,500 between December and January this year. Construction, services, and logging in particular stood out. More than likely, February will mark return to a more normal seasonal pattern. But in the interim, the combination of atypical weather atop continued strong economic growth ushered the state into the new year with the biggest 12-month employment increase for the month on record.

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Unemployment was similarly affected. Washington's jobless rate inched up fractionally by three-tenths of a percentage point in January from 6.1 percent to 6.4 percent of the workforce. Normal trend would have dictated an upward spike on the order of a full percentage point. The winter months typically mark the highs for the year in terms of overall joblessness as weather holds back activity among some of the state's largest industrial sectors. The January rate stood significantly below the year-earlier figure of 7.0 percent but higher than the national average for the month at 5.9 percent.

Resident Civilian Labor Force

Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Jan 1990 *Preliminary*	Dec 1989 *Revised*	Jan 1989
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,491,800	2,516,100	2,369,100
Employment	2,331,400	2,363,600	2,203,800
Unemployment	160,400	152,500	165,300
Unemployment Rate	6.4%	6.1%	7.0%
National Unemployment Rate	5.9%	5.1%	6.0%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Total employment and nonfarm wage and salary employment moved in tandem in January. The 32,200 drop in total employment virtually mirrored the corresponding decline in nonagricultural payrolls. Moreover the 127,600 year-to-year expansion logically encompassed the 117,800 increase in nonfarm employment plus an allowance for greater numbers of self-employed and agricultural workers. On average, Washington farm employment in 1989 was estimated to have increased roughly 4,000 to 75,100. Part of that margin logically carried through into the January reporting. The rate of change in total employment measured 5.8 percent over the 12 months ending in January, contrasting sharply with the national average which has slowed to merely 1.1 percent.

Unemployment, meanwhile, bounced below the prior-year level at least temporarily for the first time in six months. The rate had been dropping on average one percentage point annually since 1983. Labor force growth eventually matched the corresponding increase in employment beginning mid-year 1989. January's atypical weather pattern, however, caused the statewide unemployment rate to drop on a seasonally adjusted basis over the month from 6.0 percent to 5.7 percent of the workforce.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Virtually all of the industries associated with seasonal pattern stood out. In addition, the momentum generated from continued large monthly increases in aircraft manufacturing employment finally ceased. This combination of seasonal and economic factors acted over the month to pull nonfarm employment down but not to the extent that normal seasonal factors would have dictated.

In the final analysis, there is every reason to suspect that the month will prove an aberration. Aside from normal seasonal patterns, the outlook for Washington's economy points to a marked slowdown through 1990. This essentially represents a lagged response to the national economy as some of the insulating factors locally are gradually removed. Specifically aircraft manufacturing, which generated much of Washington's margin above the national average over the past six years, has finally peaked. In addition, some employment cutbacks are also in prospect for forest products and much of manufacturing keyed to national markets.

Weather Packs Less Of A Punch

Fairly typical cutbacks occurred in January throughout many of the state's basic resource-based industries. Food processing, for example, dropped 800 over the month to its low for the year. Approximately 200 were also removed in stone, clay, and glass. Likewise, much of forest products also shifted downward seasonally: lumber manufacturing fell by 100 and paper production

by 300. Logging, however, ran counter to trend by boosting employment 100 over the month.

Lighter than prior-year cutbacks were also reflected in construction (-6,800), trade (-14,600), and services (-6,300). Employment in construction stood at 102,300 in January – the highest for the month on record. Moreover, demand continues to escalate. Statewide housing starts as measured by building permits climbed a whopping 44 percent over the year in the first two months of this year. Logically, that impact will keep employment up in residential construction well into spring.

On the flip side, employment at amusement and recreation facilities dropped by 200 rather than increasing an expected 1,000 in January. Lack of sufficient snowfall held back ski operations until late in the month. Once the season started, however, activity on the slopes was booming with some of the best reported snow conditions in years.

Boeing Hits The Brakes

After six years of steady employment growth, the Boeing Company has begun to pull back. Aircraft manufacturing dropped modestly by 100 in January. This represents the beginning of an expected cutback on the order of 5,000 to year-end, however. Only half that number is expected to represent outright layoffs, the rest is to come through normal attrition. It should be noted that job levels in the industry currently stand at an all-time high of 116,000, up 53,000 from the low in 1983 and 10,000 above the previous peak in 1968. Any adjustment is coming off a very high base.

The shift of gears has nothing to do with the overriding economic environment. Boeing enters the year with an $85 billion backlog – the largest in aviation history. Moreover, the commercial ordering pace continues strong. While slowed, the national economy proceeds to build and prospects for a major recession are remote. Long-range projections for the commercial aircraft market point to a strong base of operations well into the next decade. The cutbacks this year are basically driven by increased efficiencies coming out of the new 747-400

program as start-up and certification phases have now been completed.

Economic Fundamentals In Place

The rest of manufacturing showed fairly typical December to January behavior. Post-holiday retrenchment in printing and publishing brought employment down by 200 over the month. An equal 200 adjustment also took place in apparel manufacturing. Market rather than seasonal forces, however, were behind the 200 loss in primary metals. Over the past six months, aluminum manufacturing has scaled back by roughly 700 workers from a high of 9,400 last July to 8,700 currently. At the center are lower auto sales and softness in office construction nationally.

Some offset was provided by ongoing strength in instruments and industrial machinery manufacturing, collectively up 300 in January. In addition, the turnaround at Hanford added another 100 workers in chemicals and allied products. Additional environmental cleanup and molecular science work have pushed payrolls among the three principal contractors up 800 over the year and another near 800 are expected to be added by year end.

Year-to-Year Comparisons Pushed Higher

Correspondingly, the year-to-year nonfarm employment margin widened appreciably over the month. Statewide nonagricultural payrolls measured 117,800 higher than a year before – the biggest annual increase ever recorded for the month. Understandably, the largest absolute gains continued to be concentrated in trade (+ 28,600) and services (+ 31,900). Collectively, these two sectors have accounted for well over half the state's annual total nonfarm job growth. In particular, business services heightened by 11 percent over the past 12 months; health services by 6 percent; and hotel and motel payrolls by 12 percent.

Manufacturing, in contrast to a falloff nationally, registered 6 percent or nearly 20,000 higher than a year ago in January. Admittedly, much of that increase has centered in the aircraft industry (+ 8,900). But other significant gains have come in forest products (+ 1,800), food processing (+ 1,400), and machinery production

(+ 1,900). In all likelihood, these margins will ease from hereon out. The State Forecast Council is projecting offsetting manufacturing employment trends in 1990 leading to virtually no change on an annual average basis from 1989. Thanks to continued gains in the services economy, total nonfarm employment is forecast to be up 3.5 percent.

Revised 1988 and 1989 Employment Data

Attached to this issue of the *Washington Labor Market* are the rebenchmarked monthly statewide employment figures for 1988 and 1989. The adjustment from the preliminary reporting for last year was minor: an increase of 10,000 out of a nonfarm workforce of more than 2 million or less than 0.5 percent. Rather than 5.1 percent, the average annual increase for the year came in at 5.3 percent. In either case, this represented the strongest employment growth in Washington since 1978. No major industrial grouping was adjusted more than 3 percent. Both the pattern and the trend during the course of the year remained unchanged.

What did change was a shift for both years from a 1972 to a 1987 *Standard Industrial Classification* (SIC). Essentially, this means that certain industries are grouped differently according to the definitions of the federal Office of Management and Budget. All reporting is henceforth affected. Fortunately for Washington, at the level reported here on a monthly basis there are only two breaks in series: electronic and electrical equipment (SIC 36) and instruments and related products (SIC 38). Data prior to 1988 are not comparable. The first quarter 1988 edition of *Employment and Payrolls in Washington State* outlines in detail the differences between the two SICs as affects more specific reporting in that particular publication.

In addition, a major noneconomic end-of-the-year code change affected chemicals and allied products (SIC 28). Specifically, a portion of the Hanford operations previously reported in services was transferred into manufacturing. In effect, this consolidates the reporting among the major contractors and provides a more mean-

ingful total consistent with that of the Department of Energy. This break in series also begins with 1988.

And finally, additional detail is now being provided. Petroleum, coal, and plastics have been broken out of other manufacturing. Retail trade has three new subdivisions: General Merchandise, Food Stores, and Eating and Drinking establishments. Likewise, Services include data for Hotels and Lodging, Business Services, and Health Services, with added information on Hospitals. State and local government are reported separately, as is education.

AREA TRENDS

Metro Momentum

January unemployment inched up in six of Washington's nine metropolitan areas. The standout exceptions were Seattle, Tri-Cities, and Vancouver where the rates held basically unchanged. In each of these cases, strong economic forces acted over the month to essentially neutralize normal seasonal trends. Seattle's jobless rate at 4.3 percent measured the lowest for the month in 22 years; the Tri-Cities' 9.9 percent, the lowest since 1981; and Vancouver's 5.4 percent registered below any January since the late 1970s. Unemployment for the urban centers ranged from the low of 4.3 percent in Seattle to a typical January high of 16.3 percent in Yakima.

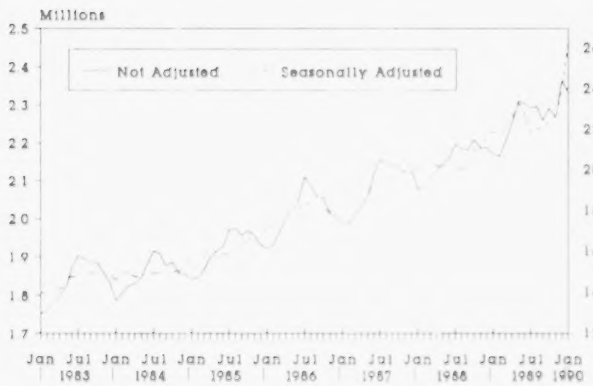
These areas on average have accounted for all of the state's year-to-year improvement in joblessness. Fully 84 percent of the total labor force resides in Washington's designated metropolitan counties, and the half percentage point drop in the cumulative unemployment rate to 5.7 percent in January from 6.3 percent a year ago basically pulled the statewide average in tandem.

Seasonals Elsewhere

For the most part, the balance of the state was affected by fairly typical seasonal factors in January. Unemployment in the timber-dependent counties moved up one percentage point over the month to 10.9 percent from

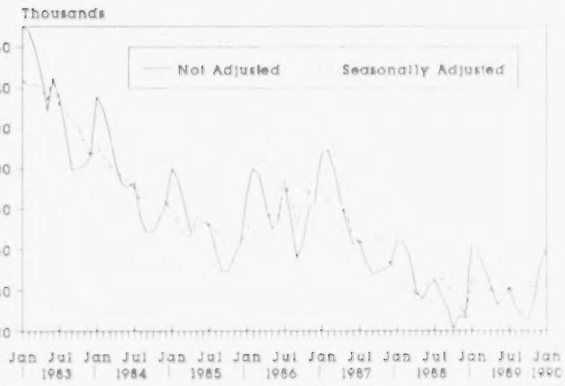
9.7 percent in December. The agricultural economies of Eastern Washington essentially followed suit. Whitman County posted the low for the state at 2.7 percent; Skamania County, the high of 28.2 percent. January unemployment in Pend Oreille County shifted back to a more normal 17.8 percent reading after having been held down artificially a year ago by construction of a major manufacturing plant.

State Total Resident Employment
January 1983-January 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

State Total Resident Unemployment
January 1983-January 1990



Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

Plane Talk for the 1990s

The Boeing Company boosted its long-range global aircraft market forecast by 28 percent on the assumption that demand for commercial jetliners has yet to peak. Overall, the market is expected to absorb 9,930 jetliners valued at $626 billion over the next 15 years. Real disposable income is forecast to climb and real cost of air travel to decrease over the period leading to an average 5.5 percent annual growth in travel volume to 2005. The biggest expansion should come on routes to Asia from North America and Europe.

Requirements for larger unit carrying capacity will boost the proportion of planes with 350 seats or more to 20 percent of the total from 8 percent currently. Those with less than 120 seats will shrink from 35 percent to 12 percent. Greatest size demand, however, is forecast in the 240-to-350 seat range, precisely the fit for Boeing's new 767-X twinjet. Historically, Boeing has captured 54 percent of the world market, and the Company will undoubtedly push to maintain that dominant share in the future.

Forest Products Bailing Out

W-I Forest Products has announced pending sale of all seven sawmills in Washington, Idaho, and Montana together with 88,000 acres of timberland. Economics appears to be behind the divestment. Closure of the Peshastin mill in central Washington will directly involve 135 workers. Possibility of an employee buyout exists for both the Peshastin and nearby Cashmere sawmills in an effort to save the employment base within these local communities.

Seattle Area Prices Swell

Consumer prices in the Seattle-Tacoma area jumped 5.1 percent over the year in the second half of 1989 – the biggest year to year increase in 7 years. The advance outstripped the national average which was up 4.7 percent over the like period. Much of the acceleration centered in housing. The CPI does not measure actual housing prices but a rental equivalent to arrive at homeowner costs which rose 4.6 percent in the second quarter of 1989 from 1988. Food was up 7.5 percent; gasoline, 8.4 percent; and medical care, 5.9 percent. The overall index for urban consumers stood at 119.6 percent of the 1982-84 base in this latest semi-annual reporting.

Consumer Price Index

(All Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
U.S. City Average	Jan 90	Dec 89	Jan 89	Dec 89	Jan 89
	127.4	126.1	121.1	1.0%	5.2%
Seattle†	Jul-Dec 1989	Jul-Dec 1988		Jul-Dec 1988	
	119.6	113.8		5.1%	

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Manufacturing Weakens Further

Orders to factories for manufactured goods plummeted in January at the steepest rate in 15 years. The 5.4 percent drop over the month to $227.7 billion came on the heels of a record 10.5 percent falloff in new orders for durable goods – products with a lifespan of better than three years. Leading the descent were orders for transportation equipment, particularly automobiles which toppled 22 percent in January. Aircraft and defense orders were also down. All three came off highs in January. But even excluding transportation and defense, the underlying trend for both new orders and order backlog looked flat entering the new year. Analysts expect some rebound but little significant growth in orders through the remainder of the first quarter.

Consumer Wherewithal Mounts

Consumers have kept the economy rolling through the longest expansion in postwar history. Growth in personal income – the means for maintaining that pace – continued to advance at a healthy 0.8 percent clip in January. Hikes in federal pay and Social Security cost-of-living adjustments figured importantly in the overall increase. However, total wages and salaries also rose over the period by a nearly comparable 0.6 percent. All of that translated directly into consumption: personal spending increased a like 0.6 percent. January's advance brought total personal income to a $4.6 trillion annual rate; personal spending hit $3.7 trillion.

Inflation Raises Its Ugly Head

Retail prices, meanwhile, escalated 1.1 percent in January – the highest in 7 years. Much of the upturn centered in the volatile food and energy sectors which account for 60 percent of the overall Consumer Price Index. Frigid temperatures in December cut stocks and drove up prices in January for fuel and fresh fruits and vegetables. Analysts expect a decisive easing on both fronts come March. More worrisome, however, is the so-called core inflation rate – prices excluding food and energy – which rose 0.6 percent over the month, double

December's increase and the largest jump since an identical 0.6 percent hike in January 1989. With inflation apparently stuck in the 4.5 percent to 5 percent range, there is every reason to expect that the Federal Reserve will continue to hold a tight rein on monetary policy for the foreseeable future.

On A Clear Day...Nothing

Understandably, the national economy looks to be moving sideways. The Index of Leading Indicators – the government's main economic forecasting gauge – held unchanged in January giving off little sign of life but also indicating little chance of recession. The index had moved up in the prior two months, and economists had generally been expecting a further moderate increase. January's flat reading held the overall gauge at 145.3 percent of the 1982 base. Three of the 11 data series moved positively over the month, including a big jump in building permits. Encouragingly, business delivery times lengthened and manufacturers' unfilled orders also inched higher.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work[1]

(In Thousands) (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Industry	Jan 1990 (Prel)	Dec 1989 (Rev)	Jan 1989 (Rev)	Dec 1988 (Rev)	Numeric Change Dec 1989 to Jan 1990	Numeric Change Jan 1989 to Jan 1990
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2,070.4	2,104.9	1,952.6	2,003.6	-34.5	117.8
MANUFACTURING	363.7	366.4	343.8	348.8	-2.7	19.9
Durable Goods	261.8	262.9	246.4	249.5	-1.1	15.4
Lumber & Wood Products	40.6	40.7	39.7	42.2	-0.1	0.9
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.4	7.6	6.7	7.0	-0.2	0.7
Primary Metals	12.7	12.9	13.0	12.9	-0.2	-0.3
Aluminum	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metals	11.9	11.9	11.0	11.3	0.0	0.9
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	19.4	19.2	18.1	18.4	0.2	1.3
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.9	12.0	11.3	11.1	-0.1	0.6
Transportation Equipment	132.6	133.3	122.3	121.5	-0.7	10.3
Aircraft and Parts	116.2	116.3	107.3	106.3	-0.1	8.9
Instruments & Related	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.8	0.1	0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.0	0.0	0.6
Nondurable Goods	101.9	103.5	97.4	99.3	-1.6	4.5
Food & Kindred Products	33.1	33.9	31.7	33.0	-0.8	1.4
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	10.2	10.8	10.0	10.9	-0.6	0.2
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.6	-0.2	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	18.4	18.7	17.5	17.2	-0.3	0.9
Printing & Publishing	22.0	22.3	21.2	21.4	-0.3	0.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	12.7	12.6	11.9	12.3	0.1	0.8
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	-0.1	0.1
MINING & QUARRYING	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	0.1	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	102.3	109.1	91.2	99.1	-6.8	11.1
TRANSP., COMM., & UTILITIES	111.3	111.9	102.0	104.5	-0.6	9.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	508.0	522.6	479.4	502.5	-14.6	28.6
Wholesale Trade	126.6	128.3	116.7	119.6	-1.7	9.9
Retail Trade	381.4	394.3	362.7	382.9	-12.9	18.7
General Merchandise	42.9	45.5	38.7	42.6	-2.6	4.2
Food Stores	63.6	65.5	59.9	62.5	-1.9	3.7
Eating & Drinking	131.5	134.8	128.7	133.8	-3.3	2.8
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	114.5	115.1	108.8	110.6	-0.6	5.7
Finance	52.5	52.6	50.3	50.9	-0.1	2.2
SERVICES	480.6	486.9	448.7	456.1	-6.3	31.9
Hotels & Lodging	24.2	25.9	21.6	22.6	-1.7	2.6
Business Services	78.0	79.6	70.5	74.7	-1.6	7.5
Health Services	144.7	144.6	136.9	137.7	0.1	7.8
Hospitals	47.8	47.8	45.3	45.3	0.0	2.5
GOVERNMENT	386.4	389.4	375.4	378.8	-3.0	11.0
Federal	70.8	72.2	71.2	72.6	-1.4	-0.4
State	113.4	114.4	110.3	109.4	-1.0	3.1
State Education	60.1	62.0	59.1	59.0	-1.9	1.0
Local	202.2	202.8	193.9	196.8	-0.6	8.3
Local Education	108.8	108.9	106.2	107.6	-0.1	2.6
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Date: 3/7/90
Benchmark: 1989

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	January 1990 Preliminary†				December 1989 Revised†				January 1989 Revised†			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemploy-ment Rate
Washington State Total	2,491,800	2,331,400	160,400	6.4	2,516,100	2,363,600	152,500	6.1	2,369,100	2,203,800	165,300	7.0
Bellingham MSA	67,500	62,900	4,600	6.8	68,100	63,900	4,200	6.2	62,000	56,900	5,100	8.2
Bremerton MSA	80,500	76,700	3,800	4.7	82,300	78,500	3,800	4.6	77,100	73,000	4,100	5.3
Olympia MSA	83,800	78,800	5,000	6.0	84,200	79,300	4,900	5.8	77,500	72,500	5,000	6.5
Seattle PMSA	1,133,200	1,084,200	49,000	4.3	1,144,800	1,096,100	48,700	4.3	1,071,300	1,017,500	53,800	5.0
King County‡	895,400	858,400	37,000	4.1	905,000	867,900	37,100	4.1	844,300	803,900	40,400	4.8
Snohomish County‡	237,700	225,700	12,000	5.0	239,800	228,200	11,600	4.8	227,100	213,600	13,500	5.9
Spokane MSA	172,000	159,400	12,600	7.3	174,900	163,300	11,600	6.6	167,000	155,300	11,700	7.0
Tacoma PMSA	259,000	244,000	15,000	5.8	260,800	246,500	14,300	5.5	246,600	230,900	15,700	6.4
Tri-Cities MSA	69,600	62,700	6,900	9.9	69,900	63,000	6,900	9.9	66,300	59,400	6,900	10.4
Benton County‡	52,900	48,400	4,500	8.5	53,200	48,700	4,500	8.5	51,100	46,500	4,600	9.0
Franklin County‡	16,700	14,300	2,400	14.4	16,700	14,300	2,400	14.4	15,200	12,900	2,300	15.1
Vancouver PMSA	127,100	120,200	6,900	5.4	127,700	120,700	7,000	5.5	116,200	109,500	6,700	5.8
Yakima MSA	95,700	80,100	15,600	16.3	96,700	82,600	14,100	14.6	94,900	79,700	15,200	16.0
Adams	6,610	5,430	1,180	17.9	6,640	5,350	1,290	19.4	6,780	4,970	1,810	26.7
Asotin	10,140	9,630	510	5.0	9,570	9,070	500	5.2	8,780	8,260	520	5.9
Clallam	23,850	21,450	2,400	10.1	24,980	22,780	2,200	8.8	23,290	20,850	2,440	10.5
Columbia	1,760	1,410	350	19.9	1,620	1,310	310	19.1	1,750	1,370	380	21.7
Cowlitz	38,450	35,180	3,270	8.5	39,260	36,090	3,170	8.1	36,900	33,830	3,070	8.3
Ferry	3,350	2,940	410	12.2	3,260	2,900	360	11.0	2,970	2,610	360	12.1
Garfield	1,060	980	80	7.5	1,100	1,000	100	9.1	1,060	990	70	6.6
Grant	24,100	21,170	2,930	12.2	24,860	21,910	2,950	11.9	23,830	20,890	2,940	12.3
Grays Harbor	29,140	25,690	3,450	11.8	28,670	25,470	3,200	11.2	26,560	23,580	2,980	11.2
Island	21,500	20,560	940	4.4	21,840	20,900	940	4.3	20,320	19,360	960	4.7
Jefferson	8,610	7,980	630	7.3	8,820	8,210	610	6.9	8,090	7,500	590	7.3
Kittitas	12,140	10,750	1,390	11.4	12,060	10,840	1,220	10.1	12,770	11,300	1,470	11.5
Klickitat	8,340	6,700	1,640	19.7	7,990	6,810	1,180	14.8	8,110	6,520	1,590	19.6
Lewis	27,100	24,350	2,750	10.1	27,020	24,590	2,430	9.0	24,760	22,070	2,690	10.9
Lincoln	4,230	3,980	250	5.9	4,180	3,960	220	5.3	4,240	3,990	250	5.9
Mason	13,890	12,700	1,190	8.6	14,540	13,460	1,080	7.4	13,320	12,240	1,080	8.1
Okanogan	15,710	13,380	2,330	14.8	15,890	13,720	2,170	13.7	15,840	13,410	2,430	15.3
Pacific	7,740	6,810	930	12.0	7,830	6,950	880	11.2	7,090	6,330	760	10.7
Pend Oreille	3,370	2,770	600	17.8	3,410	2,840	570	16.7	4,660	4,220	440	9.4
San Juan	5,260	4,990	270	5.1	5,090	4,860	230	4.5	4,950	4,620	330	6.7
Skagit	37,790	34,090	3,700	9.8	37,410	34,260	3,150	8.4	34,710	30,850	3,860	11.1
Skamania	2,270	1,630	640	28.2	2,260	1,850	410	18.1	2,470	1,780	690	27.9
Stevens	12,140	10,830	1,310	10.8	12,290	11,120	1,170	9.5	11,940	10,750	1,190	10.0
Wahkiakum	1,310	1,150	160	12.2	1,370	1,220	150	10.9	1,270	1,160	110	8.7
Walla Walla	24,670	22,110	2,560	10.4	24,670	22,670	2,000	8.1	23,890	21,280	2,610	10.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,370	34,710	4,660	11.8	39,720	35,560	4,160	10.5	40,610	35,790	4,820	11.9
Chelan County‡	26,490	23,240	3,250	12.3	26,520	23,810	2,710	10.2	27,190	23,730	3,460	12.7
Douglas County‡	12,880	11,470	1,410	10.9	13,200	11,750	1,450	11.0	13,420	12,060	1,360	10.1
Whitman	19,510	18,990	520	2.7	20,490	20,020	470	2.3	19,070	18,470	600	3.1

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology. Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

JANUARY STATEWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE = 6.4%

Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, State of Washington

	Prelim Jan Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Jan 90	Dec 89	Jan 89	Jan 90	Dec 89	Jan 89	Jan 90	Dec 89	Jan 89
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES[1]	211,210	$509.16	$507.38	$494.88	39.5	40.3	40.3	$12.89	$12.59	$12.28
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	33,524	$449.60	$444.44	$422.45	40.0	40.7	38.3	$11.24	$10.92	$11.03
Primary Metal Industries	10,484	$575.93	$560.73	$550.31	44.2	43.1	43.4	$13.03	$13.01	$12.68
Fabricated Metal Products	9,507	$490.44	$486.80	$462.17	40.7	40.0	39.3	$12.05	$12.17	$11.76
Machinery	20,072	$413.44	$404.81	$370.11	39.3	40.4	39.0	$10.52	$10.02	$9.49
Food and Kindred Products	21,939	$353.79	$353.07	$354.42	36.7	35.7	35.8	$9.64	$9.89	$9.90
Chemical and Allied Products	4,513	$630.18	$671.58	$635.18	41.9	43.3	40.9	$15.04	$15.51	$15.53
Transportation Equipment	62,351	$639.15	$619.66	$632.03	42.3	41.7	43.8	$15.11	$14.86	$14.43
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	74,754	$614.07	$667.78	$588.40	36.4	38.4	35.9	$16.87	$17.39	$16.39
Wholesale and Retail Trade	398,138	$251.97	$276.89	$263.72	28.6	30.8	29.9	$8.81	$8.99	$8.82
(Includes eating and drinking establishments)										

[1]Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers in Washington State, 1989

(Benchmarked: March 1989) (in thousands)

1989
Preliminary
1987 SIC

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE[1]	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	2,045.3	1,952.6	1,959.7	1,987.1	2,010.7	2,042.0	2,073.3	2,053.8	2,065.8	2,090.0	2,100.1	2,103.8	2,105.1
MANUFACTURING	361.4	343.8	345.1	349.2	353.5	359.8	365.1	367.8	371.5	373.0	371.8	369.5	366.6
Durable Goods	255.1	243.9	244.7	248.0	250.0	253.8	257.7	260.1	260.5	260.7	260.3	260.5	260.5
Lumber & Wood Products[2]	33.6	37.2	36.8	37.1	37.8	38.9	40.1	40.3	40.2	39.6	39.0	38.2	38.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.5	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6
Primary Metals	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.9
Aluminum	8.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8
Fabricated Metals	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.9
Indust. Machinery & Equip.	19.0	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2
Elec. & Other Elec'l Eq.[2]	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	12.0
Transportation Equip.	128.5	122.3	123.2	125.0	125.9	127.3	128.7	129.7	130.3	131.3	132.0	133.2	133.3
Aircraft Parts	112.9	107.3	108.3	109.9	110.8	112.2	113.3	114.2	115.0	115.4	115.7[4]	116.2[4]	116.3
Instruments & Related[2]	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9
Misc. Manufacturing	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
Nondurable Goods	106.3	99.9	100.4	101.2	103.5	106.0	107.4	107.7	111.0	112.3	111.5	109.0	106.1
Food & Kindred Products	35.6	31.7	31.8	32.1	34.1	35.9	35.9	35.5	38.8	40.0	39.7	37.2	33.9
Preserved Fruits & Veg.[2]	12.9	10.0	10.4	10.3	12.0	13.3	13.0	12.3	15.2	16.8	16.6	14.0	10.8
Textil., Apparel & Leath.[2]	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
Paper & Allied Products[2]	20.8	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.6	21.3	21.6	21.4	21.3	20.8	20.8	21.3
Printing & Publishing[2]	21.8	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.3
Chem. & Allied Prod.[2]	12.2	11.9	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Petrol., Coal, Plastics[2]	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0
MINING & QUARRYING	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
CONSTRUCTION	106.6	91.2	90.6	96.4	100.9	105.6	109.5	113.9	116.8	116.8	115.8	112.1	109.1
TRANSP., COMM. & UTIL.	107.9	102.0	102.2	103.6	105.3	106.1	109.0	110.1	110.5	111.2	111.1	111.3	111.9
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	500.9	479.4	476.5	481.1	488.9	498.1	506.9	505.9	512.0	512.4	511.2	516.3	522.6
Wholesale Trade	124.6	116.7	117.9	119.2	121.3	124.0	127.5	126.1	126.8	129.6	129.0	128.3	128.3
Retail Trade	376.4	362.7	358.6	361.9	367.6	374.1	379.4	379.8	385.2	382.8	382.2	388.0	394.3
General Merchandise	38.6	38.7	36.4	36.1	36.0	36.7	37.1	37.0[3]	37.9	39.1	39.9	42.8	45.5
Food Stores	62.3	59.9	59.7	60.5	61.4	62.7	61.6[3]	61.4[3]	62.6	63.6	63.9	64.5	65.5
Eating & Drinking	135.0	128.7	128.8	130.3	133.8	136.1	139.0	139.2	140.9	137.9	135.1	134.9	134.8
FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE	112.3	108.8	108.9	109.5	110.2	111.4	113.0	113.7	114.4	114.3	113.9	114.0	115.1
Finance	74.6	72.0	72.0	72.5	73.0	73.9	75.1	75.8	76.4	76.3	75.9	75.8	77.0
SERVICES	473.4	448.7	453.7	461.9	467.5	472.9	477.3	477.9	479.5	483.7	485.1	485.3	486.9
Hotels & Lodging	24.7	21.6	21.8	22.4	23.6	24.3	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.2	26.2	25.9	25.9
Business Services	76.5	70.5	71.0	73.1	74.6	76.0	77.8	78.3	78.9	79.0	79.9	79.4	79.6
Health Services	140.8	136.9	137.9	138.9	138.8	140.0	141.1	141.8	142.0	142.3	142.7	143.1	144.6
Hospitals	46.5	45.3	45.5	45.7	45.7	46.2	46.6	46.7	46.9[3]	47.1	47.2	47.4	47.8
GOVERNMENT	379.4	375.4	379.5	382.0	380.9	384.4	388.8	360.8	357.4	374.9	387.5	391.7	389.4
Federal	72.0	71.2	71.1	71.3	71.5	71.6	72.0	72.5	72.8	73.1	72.5	72.2	72.2
State	109.5	110.3	112.1	112.5	111.3	112.0	110.5	96.2	98.2	106.5	114.6	115.1	114.4
Local	197.9	193.9	196.3	198.2	198.1	200.8	206.3	192.1	186.4	195.3	200.4	204.4	202.8
State Education	56.9	59.1	60.6	61.1	59.3	60.1	57.9	43.5	43.6	51.6	61.3	62.5	62.0
Local Education	103.7	106.2	107.6	108.8	108.9	109.4	109.3	88.8	82.3	98.1	106.4	109.7	108.9
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Break in series or change in component parts.

[3]Workers escluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

[4]Labor dispute in aircraft affecting 42,900 workers from October 4 to November 22 not reflected as workers were on the job a portion of the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Workers in Washington State, 1988

(Benchmarked: December 1988) (in thousands)

1988
Revised
1987 SIC

INDUSTRY	ANNUAL AVERAGE[1]	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY	1,943.2	1,854.6	1,886.2	1,886.2	1,913.9	1,935.2	1,963.6	1,949.1	1,959.1	1,996.2	1,989.7	2,001.5	2,003.6
MANUFACTURING	341.8	327.7	328.5	331.8	338.0	340.3	343.9	344.3	347.6	350.4	349.8	350.6	348.8
Durable Goods	238.9	230.3	231.2	232.4	235.6	236.9	240.0	241.2	240.3	242.0	243.9	246.3	247.0
Lumber & Wood Products[2]	39.2	37.0	37.4	37.6[3]	38.7	39.6	40.7[3]	40.4[3]	38.9[3]	39.4[3]	40.2	40.2	39.7
Furniture & Fixtures	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.3	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.0
Primary Metals	12.7	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.7[3]	12.8[3]	12.9[3]	13.1[3]	12.9	12.9	12.9
Aluminum	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.6
Fabricated Metals	10.9	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.3	11.3
Indust. Machinery & Equip.	18.0	17.5	17.6	17.8	18.0	17.8	17.9	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.4
Elec. & Other Elec'l Eq.[2]	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8[3]	10.9	11.1
Transportation Equipment	116.2	113.1	113.3	113.5	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.3	116.3	117.0	118.3	120.5	121.5
Aircraft Parts	101.0	98.3	98.3	98.5	98.9	99.3	100.2	100.9	101.2	102.0	103.0	105.4	106.3
Instruments & Related[2]	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8
Misc. Manufacturing	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0
Nondurable Goods	103.0	97.4	97.3	99.4	102.4	103.4	103.9	103.1	107.3	108.4	105.9	104.3	101.8
Food & Kindred Products	34.2	29.8	30.1	31.7	34.1	34.8	34.6	33.5	37.5	38.2	37.2	35.7	33.0
Preserved Fruits & Vegs.	12.9	9.5	9.9	11.0	13.5	14.1	13.8	11.9	15.6	15.9	15.2	13.7	10.9
Textil., Apparel & Leath.[2]	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
Paper & Allied Products[2]	19.6	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.5	19.8	20.2	20.2	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.7
Printing & Publishing	21.3	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.5	21.4	21.6	21.9	21.2	21.4	21.4
Chem. & Allied Prod.[2]	12.5	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Petrol., Coal, Plastics[2]	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8
MINING & QUARRYING	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
CONSTRUCTION	96.6	83.5	84.3	87.5	91.0	94.9	98.9	103.4[3]	106.5	106.9	103.2	100.3	99.1
TRANSP., COMM. & UTIL.	101.9	97.7	97.7	98.7	99.1	100.6	102.4	104.1	104.5	105.4	104.6	104.0	104.5
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	477.6	453.4	451.8	456.5	463.6	470.6	480.8	485.5	488.4	493.3	489.7	495.4	502.5
Wholesale Trade	116.4	109.9	110.7	112.3	114.4	114.9	118.3	117.6	118.0	120.9	119.9	120.0	119.6
Retail Trade	361.3	343.5	341.1	344.2[3]	349.2	355.7[3]	362.5[3]	367.9	370.4	372.4	369.8	375.4	382.9
General Merchandise	35.3	35.1	33.2	32.4	32.1	32.3	32.4	34.8	35.2	36.3	37.4	40.2	42.6
Food Stores	59.9	57.3	56.9	57.4	58.6	59.5	60.3	60.9	61.4	61.9	61.2	61.2	62.5
Eating & Drinking	132.5	123.5	125.0	126.9	129.4	133.1	136.6	136.1	138.1	138.2	135.0	133.8	133.8
FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE	109.4	106.7	106.8	107.6	108.3	109.2	110.3	110.7	111.2	110.9	110.0	110.1	110.6
Finance	71.0	70.8	70.5	70.7	70.7	71.0	71.2	71.1	71.3	71.2	71.1	71.1	71.3
SERVICES	443.9	420.6	426.1	431.9	438.8	444.0	448.2	446.6	450.6	457.7	452.3	453.5	456.1
Hotels & Lodging	22.9	20.2	20.4	21.0	21.7	22.7	23.9	24.8	25.7	25.0	23.3	23.0	22.6
Business Services	70.0	63.6	64.3	65.7	67.3	68.8	69.9	71.3	72.6	73.9	73.9	74.0	74.7
Health Services	134.6	130.2	131.0	132.6	133.2	133.5	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.1	136.0	136.6	137.7
Hospitals	44.6	43.1	43.3	43.7	44.3	44.2	44.8	45.1	45.3	45.4	45.1	45.1	45.3
GOVERNMENT	368.8	362.1	368.1	369.0	371.9	372.3	375.7	351.1	346.9	368.1	376.7	384.3	378.8
Federal	71.4	69.7	69.6	70.0	71.2	71.5	73.2	72.3	72.0	71.6	71.5	71.3	72.6
State	105.0	105.6	107.6	107.8	107.5	106.7	105.0	93.3	93.7	101.9	110.5	111.3	109.4
Local	192.4	186.8	190.9	191.2	193.2	194.1	197.5	185.5	181.2	194.6	194.7	201.7	196.8
State Education	54.5	57.0	58.3	58.3	57.8	57.2	54.4	41.4	41.7	49.6	58.6	60.6	59.0
Local Education	101.5	102.4	104.6	105.4	105.6	105.5	105.1	88.5	83.7	96.3	105.2	107.9	107.6
LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0

[1]Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

[2]Break in series or change in component parts.

[3]Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

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